

THE FARMER & GARDENER

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SAMUEL SANDS—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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TUESDAY, BALTIMORE: JANUARY 2, 1838.

In commencing the new year, we tender to our subscribers our heart-felt wishes for their welfare and happiness, and trust that good health may lend its wonted zest to their exertions throughout the coming season; for of all earthly blessings none can compare with it in the degree of pleasure it imparts to man, in enabling him to pursue his recreations with an elastic step, a generous flow of spirits, and a heart impressed with a high sense of gratitude to the Giver of All Good. Worldly wealth may procure for man all that human vanity, or a sensual appetite could desire; but without health, the power of enjoyment is denied him, and the possession of the means of gratification, but serves to remind him how insignificant an acquisition is the world's gear, 'when unaccompanied by physical capacity.' But while we thus offer up our aspirations, let us not omit to tender the hope also, that each and all may, by their conduct, testify that the blessings which we bespeak for them are as well deserved as sincerely invoked.

THE ALBION—We observe in the *Albion*, published in the city of New-York, of the 23d ultimo, that persons becoming subscribers to that journal, from and after that date, will be presented with a copy of two superb plates, that have been published in the course of the last year. These plates are—1st. a view of the new Houses of the British Parliament; and 2d. Miss *Ellen Tree* in the character of Ion. The price of the *Albion*, is six dollars per annum, payable in advance, and we take unfeigned pleasure in saying, that it is one of the best conducted journals that we have ever had the pleasure of reading, containing as it does the very *essence* of all the best British periodicals, together with well digested and authentic foreign and domestic news. Indeed, we know of no paper which we read with more profit and delight, nor of any where there is more expansive grasp of thought, brilliant display of manly intel-

lect, or where the lover of polite literature can so well be accommodated. To the American statesman and politician, its notices of the debates in the British Parliament, is of the very first importance, as in no other work published in America, are there to be found such copious extracts of the doings of the legislature of our father-land.

STOCK—As this is a trying month upon beasts of all kinds, the farmer should see that those who have charge of his stock, do not neglect their duty. Without the head of an establishment gives a vigilant supervision—without he rigorously enforces his orders, and personally attends to their execution, there are but few who have usually charge of such duties, that are influenced by moral considerations, and the consequence is, that where the master depends upon others to carry his views into execution, the work is indifferently done and the stock suffer. Regularity for feeding is almost as necessary as provender, and without the beasts get full supplies of wholesome water at this season of the year, what they do eat does them much less service. For the milch cow, water is almost as essential as slops, or succulent food; for without she has free access through the day to water, she will invariably fall off in her milk. In all cases where the thing is practicable, the farmer should provide a spring, or flow of running water, in his barn-yard, where his stock may enjoy it without stint, and whenever the earth is covered with snow, he should be mindful to place in a trough, accessible to all, either chalk or clay, one or the other being necessary to assist digestion and correct the crudities in the stomachs of most animals when pent up.

PORK WANTED.

We observe by the *Danville, Va. Reporter* of the 22d ultimo, that *two thousand hogs* are wanted by the citizens of that place; that "they have been on short allowance during the whole season, and if some kind *drovers* do not come to their aid, their rations must be wholly stopped." "Indeed," says the editor, "in plain English, we have no meat, and we hear of none coming to our market."—The notice concludes that 2,000 hogs would find in that market fair prices and a rapid sale.

We notice this *fact* for the double purpose of calling the attention of *drovers* to it, and of awa-

kening the agriculturists in the region of Danville, to the propriety of providing, another year, against a contingency so annoying to the appetite as a *short commons*, and withal so humiliating to the pride of the husbandman, as to be compelled to depend upon distant supplies for so essential an article in every larder. The farmers in the vicinity of Danville have only to *will it*, to secure as much pork as will meet their demands year in and year out. They have only to procure a few sows and a good boar of the proper breed, and to provide their hogs with a *clover* lot of a few acres communicating with a woods, to make hog raising not only an easy, but a profitable business. We hesitate not to affirm that there is no farmer who can spare for such purpose, a *clover* lot of fifteen acres, with the advantage of a range of the woods, who may not raise from twenty to thirty hogs; and that from May till first of October they will keep in fine growing order, without any additional expense or trouble. Those who wish to economise their corn in fattening should be careful to plant on every third hill and second row of corn, a few *pumpkin* seeds. These without materially diminishing the yield of corn, will, by early fall, produce as many *pumpkins* as will not only feed the hogs for the first two weeks of their being penned up, but furnish a supply of wholesome food for the milch cows throughout the fall and most of the winter. But for both hogs and cows they should be *cooked*, as that process not only renders them more nutritious, but prevents their *scouring*, and consequently adds greatly to their fattening quality.

It should be a matter of pride with every farmer to raise his own hog meat, and surely when he can do it at so small an amount of expense and trouble, he should not hesitate to make the effort, as it is alike called for by true economy and the comfort of his family.

SUGAR CANE.

We have received, says the *New Orleans Bulletin*, of the 29th Oct., a bundle of stalks of sugar cane, from the plantation of *SAMUEL Packwood*, Esq. below the city. They are of the most luxuriant growth, measuring thirteen feet in height. In one of them as many as twenty-two joints were counted. The letter accompanying the cane, describes it as a fair specimen of the field from which it was cut; stating that the crop

was yielding 3 hds. per. acre, and that 3 acres were sufficient to supply the mill during a day and night, although they were making ten hogsheads every twenty-four hours. This is an astonishing yield, even in the most favorable seasons; and if planters generally can boast of the same productiveness in their fields, they will not have much to apprehend from the embarrassments of the times, or reason to complain of them.

Charleston Mercury.

[From the Maine Farmer.]

THE HARVEST—THE CRADLE.

MR. HOLMES:—The wise and liberal encouragement given by this State to the farmers, to bring into view its ability to furnish bread for its population, has been well received, and will probably produce the end proposed—free the State from the annual expenditure probably of 900,000 to 1,000,000 of dollars, according to the season, for the purchase of flour.* The importation has drained our country of specie, or its equivalent, has misspiled its labors, and diverted it from that channel, so essential for the supply of food for our existence, to other less profitable objects.

It is the purpose of this communication, to offer to the growers of grain, but particularly of wheat, a mode of reaping it, which may save a sum equal to, if not greater than, the bounty offered by the State.

It must be evident that to harvest such an increased quantity of wheat, as from present appearances will be grown this year, will take more labor than may at first be supposed; and must enhance the price of labor, or cause the wheat to be reaped out of season, to the material injury in the quality from what will be shed in the act of reaping and housing it. Let us suppose the bounty to amount to 96,000 dollars, and that 6 cents per bushel as the amount of bounty, there will be 1,600,000 bushels, and it will take 160,000 days' work to reap them with the sickle; allowing 20 bushels to the acre, and that half an acre is reaped with the sickle. The proposed saving is substituting a scythe, with a bow or cradle on the snaith, instead of the old fashioned heavy cradle over the scythe. With this scythe a good mower will reap two acres in a day with more ease than the half acre with the sickle. The labor in this case saved will be 120,000 days, which must exceed the bounty to be paid, and from my own experience for 6 years, the wheat can be placed in the best state for gathering and binding.

The scythe so fixed is described as follows:

The preparation of the snaith.—A staple is to

*It is estimated that in the last year about 20,000 bbls. of flour have been brought into and through Hallowell, Augusta and Waterville, for the consumption of the counties of Kennebec and Somerset, containing a population of 62,377. These two Counties may be considered as agricultural, and needing a less supply of it on an average than the whole State, but if we make our estimate from this, the population of the State being 475,451, will take 150,000 barrels for its support, which at \$10 per barrel is equal to \$1,500,000. In common seasons the price of flour, and of course the expenditure, would be under this valuation of \$10 dollars.

be inserted in the inner part of the snaith, about 4½ inches above the ring that secures the scythe.

A hole is to be made through the snaith from the upper part of it, about 3 inches above the ring, this is for the upright stake or staff, that supports the bow.

Another hole is to be made in the upper part of the snaith to receive the smaller end of the bow. This should be about 23 inches above the other hole.

The Staff is to be made of a stiff stick, as it is to give strength to the bow, and enable it to support the weight of the grain. In wheat the top should be as high as the lower end of the ear, in oats a little higher.

The Bow is to be made of a supple but tough twig.

The larger end ½ of an inch in thickness. This end may be reduced a little, and then put into the staple.

Then secure on the heel of the scythe, bend it upwards, making the bow project about 6 inches beyond the heel or back part of the scythe, then bend it over to the top of the staff, into a crotch left to receive it, then the small end is to be secured in the hole next the nib.

There is a space between the staff and the swell of the bow, through which the grain may pass.—To prevent this a string is to be used. Tie the end of it to the lower part of the staff, then pass it to the middle of the swell of the bow, secure it there, and then pass it to the top of the staff, and secure it there.

A short trial will regulate a man's practice in the use of the above. If he is a good mower and can leave a snug swath, and not leave scattering grass on the ground where mowed, he will make a good reaper. At the end of the strokes in cutting the grain, there should be a slight elevation of the heel of the scythe, and a little cant in withdrawing of the scythe. This course will leave the grain in a good state for gathering and binding, and as good as when reaped with a sickle.

To this I add my practice in binding the sheaf. The English use the grain for bands, but whatever is used, the practice is to prepare the bands, then take up together what is needed for a sheaf, and take the ends of the band in each hand, lay the band on the top of the grain, pass the hands under it till they meet, turn the grain up, and secure the band.

I have been informed this has been a practice in some part of Connecticut, and that one good hand will bind as fast as one can reap with the sickle.

In England where division of labor has been so profitable, a boy makes the band, and a man binds the sheaf as fast as one man will cut down the grain. I never made the comparison, but am satisfied this is a quicker mode than the old one.

CH'S VAUGHAN.

Hallowell, July 14, 1837.

[From the Jeffersonian.]

AGRICULTURAL PREMIUMS.

The Dover, N. H. Enquirer of the 5th inst. contains the list of premiums awarded at the annual Fair and Cattle Show of the Strafford county Agricultural Society, held Oct. 17th. The exhibition of crops gives substantial evidence, that, with due energy in cultivating the earth, the husband-

man is always sure of reaping a rich reward for all his labors.

The 1st premium for one acre of wheat, was awarded to Joseph Pearson of Moultonborough, he having raised 41½ bushels.

The 2d premium was for a crop of 34 bushels and 30 quarts.

The 3d, was for a crop of 34 and a half bushels.

The first premium for the best acre of corn was awarded to Rufus Parish, of Gilmanton, whose yield was 196 bushels and 20 quarts. This gentleman has received the first premium on corn for many years, the amount raised each year being nearly the same as that of the present year.

The 2d premium was for a crop of 104 bushels and 26 quarts.*

The 3d, was for 102 bushels and 30 quarts.

Premium for the best acre of oats, 84 bushels.

Do. do. potatoes, 455 bushels.

The premiums with this mark * were awarded to Mr. Paul P. Pillsbury of Tuftonborough, who also received one premium on butter, and two on cheese. The whole premiums received by this individual amounted to \$35.

It must be confessed that some of the crops exhibited at our Cumberland County Fair appear rather small, compared with the above. The only premium on corn here, was for a crop of 63 bushels. No wheat was offered for premium; why, we are not informed.

[From the N. E. Farmer.]

MARL.

It would be well if every cultivator was aware of the important fact, that whoever finds marl, finds a mine of great value. It is one of the best and most general manures in nature—proper for all soils and all crops. Marl is usually found under moss or peat, in low and sunken lands, and especially nigh the sea or large rivers. It has been sometimes discovered by ant hills, as these insects bring up small pieces of shells from their holes. It may be known by the application of a mineral acid, and even good vinegar will cause an effervescence.

To find the composition of a marl, pour a few ounces of diluted muriatic acid into a Florence flask; place them in a scale and let them be balanced: then reduce a few ounces of this dry marl to powder; and let this powder be carefully weighed, and gradually thrown into the flask, until after repeated additions, no farther effervescence is perceived. Let the remainder of the powdered marl be weighed, by which the quantity projected will be known. Let the balance then be restored. The difference of weight between the quantity projected and that requisite to restore the balance, will show the weight of air lost during the effervescence. [That air proceeds from calcareous earth alone, which contains forty-four per cent. of this carbonic acid air. Suppose five hundred grains of marl lose forty-four grains by the escape of air, then that marl contained one hundred grains, or one-fifth part of the whole weight of limestone.—T. G. F.] If the loss amount to twenty or twenty-five per cent. of the quantity of marl projected, the marl essayed is calcareous, or marl rich in calcareous earth. Clayey marls, or those in which the argillaceous ingredient prevails, lose only eight or ten per cent. of their weight by this treatment, and sandy marls about the same pro-

portion. The presence of much argillaceous earth may be judged by drying the marl, after its being washed with spirit of salt, when it will harden and form a brick.—[*Domestic Encyclopedia*.]

[From the *Genesee Farmer*.]
MANAGEMENT OF "HARD-PAN" SOILS.

While we present a few remarks on the above subject, in reply to our correspondent M. S. in the No. of the *Farmer*, we shall at the same time most gladly give place to any communications from those of our farming friends who have been more acquainted with the management of such soils than ourselves.

Very different soils are in different places called by the name of hard-pan. The general character of all, however, is argillaceous, or clayey, and it is to this substance that its tenacity and difficulty of working is owing. In some places it appears as indurated clay, in others as clay slate or argillaceous shale, in others as clay filled and compacted with hard smooth pebbles, and again it is seen passing into calcareous shale. Every where, however, it is marked by the same hardness and difficulty of working, the same restiveness of moisture and danger of injury from surface water, and the same liability of having winter grain and clover roots frozen from the ground in the winter or spring.

In preparing such soils for cultivation, the first thing is to free them from the surplus water, and this can only be done by draining. Where the nature of the soil will admit, covered drains are for the best, as drying the earth more effectually, and offering no obstacle to cultivation, but experience in England and Scotland has shown, that where the hard-pan substratum approaches or appears on the surface, covered drains are of very little use, the impervious nature of this soil preventing the water finding its way to the drains readily, and stagnant surface water sometimes remaining for several days within a few feet of such drains. Open surface drains are therefore preferred, and when properly made, and skilfully adapted to the make of the ground to be drained, they are generally sufficient to free the surface from stagnant or standing water.

Drains for this purpose must be adapted to the quantity of water, or the surface they are intended to free from water, and should always be sufficiently capacious and near to each other to allow the moisture to pass off rapidly. In extensive tracts of nearly level land they can be shaped by the plough, the land being thrown into beds of proper width, and if the sides are smoothed and graded they will usually soon be tilled over and no loss of surface be sustained when lands are laid down to grass.

The difficulty in cropping hard-pan lands, when properly freed from surface water, lies in the hardness and tenacity of the soil, and the quickness with which, owing to the fineness of its clayey particles, it becomes compact and impenetrable to the roots of plants, after it has been loosened by the plough. This difficulty can only be removed by changing the nature of the soil, or the addition of such ingredients as shall prevent this tenacity and cohesion. Long manures thoroughly turned in, benefit such soils, but it is only for a short time; and the only permanent cure appears to be the incorporation of a sufficient quantity of

sand and fine gravel, if calcareous so much the better, to overcome the tenacity of the clay and its natural tendency to consolidation, and render it friable and easy of culture, at least for the depth of a foot or more from the surface. We have known land of the worst clay or hard-pan quality, made first rate by deep digging, the incorporation of gravel and manures, and thorough draining of surface water; and similar results might be expected wherever the same system should be adopted; and this plan has been extensively carried into effect in altering the character of soils in foreign countries. Whether it would repay the expense, in ordinary cases, in this country, where good lands are so plenty and cheap, must be determined by the owners of such soils.

Few farmers appear to be aware of the injury which stagnant water, either on or immediately below the surfaces, causes to vegetation. There are many plants that will flourish and grow vigorously with their roots in running water, but there are few or none that do not appear to feel the poisonous effect of putrid or stagnant water. On hard-pan soils the proof of this is usually abundant; low spots where the water collects, and owing to the retentive nature of the soil, stands till carried off by evaporation, may be frequently noticed, and in which, in wet seasons, all vegetation has perished.

On hard-pan soils, spring crops will always succeed much better than winter ones; and of the grasses, those that have thick fibrous roots will succeed much better than winter ones; and of the grasses, those that have thick fibrous roots will succeed better than the tap-rooted; or timothy, orchard and red-top should be preferred to clover, sainfoin and lucerne, as these last are more liable to be frozen out than the former. This cultivation of the roots, such as ruta baga, carrots, or mangel wurtzel, will not succeed to any extent on hard-pan soils, unless much care is taken in the preparation and manuring of the soil, by placing manures in furrows, and with the plough turning elevated ridges upon it. On the whole it will probably be found that hard-pan soils are better adapted to grazing than to cropping, and that they can in this way be made to yield a certain and handsome profit to the owners.

ON THE APPLICATION OF LIME.

It is well known the farmers in several counties of Pennsylvania, have long been in the habit of liming their lands with great liberality, and with the most beneficial results. On this subject we copy the following recent communication from a Chester county farmer to the *Farmer's Cabinet*:

The discussion respecting the application of lime as a manure, reminds me of the anecdote of the old man giving advice to his son. "Put your lime," he said, "if possible, on your sod before it is ploughed. If you can't put it on before it is ploughed, put it on as soon as possible afterwards. And if you can't put it on after it is ploughed, then put it on the best way you can."

My design, at present, is to communicate a few facts, which have come under my immediate observation, and the result of the experience of others, in the application of lime as a manure.

In this vicinity it is becoming almost universal-

ly the practice, to apply the lime to the sod, the year previous to its being planted with corn. With this method several advantages are connected. First, the lime may be hauled and spread, at any time during the season—say in May and June, between corn planting and hay harvest. Second, the crops will derive much more benefit from its being put on the land some length of time before it is ploughed, than to put it on just at the time of putting in the crop. It has been duly ascertained, that one of the principal effects of lime—is, the decomposition and bringing into action, the inert vegetable matter in soil. When lime is spread on the soil, it comes into more immediate contact with the grass, and grass roots, than when the ground is first ploughed; in fields which have been partly limed on the sod, then ploughed, and the remainder limed at the time of planting with corn. I have observed in ploughing up corn stubble, that the part limed on the sod, ploughed up much mellower, than that limed after the sod was ploughed; presenting a rich vegetable mould not observable in the other part of the field.

There are no kinds of crops which have come under my observation—namely, corn, oats, barley, wheat, rye, potatoes, clover and timothy, but what are benefitted by lime, with the exception of flax. Where flax was formerly raised to great perfection, a very inferior article is now produced since the application of lime. This has almost led to the abandonment of its cultivation in many sections of the country.

Oats, however, if the lime is applied fresh the season it is sown, will rather be injured than benefitted by it, in preventing it from ripening. I have seen oats, in fields which had been recently limed, send up an indefinite number of suckers or young stalks from the roots—which together with the parent stalk, would scarcely ripen if allowed to remain the whole season in the field; and the stubble would sprout up profusely after a crop was taken off. But when the lime has been applied a year or two previous, it is decidedly a benefit to the oats. Lime can be applied with advantage, whether put on fresh, or left exposed to the elements till it becomes cold. This has been exemplified in the application of mortar from old buildings which had been known to produce lasting effects. I have been told by a person who has had much experience in liming, that he has had clover to succeed better, after putting it on fresh slackened and hot, than in any other way.

The Lancaster turnpike, in the vicinity of the Great Valley, is supplied with stone from the quarries of primitive limestone in the south side of the valley. I have observed a field adjoining the turnpike of a thin silty soil—the subsoil of which is composed entirely of a slate gravel, (and perhaps there are many others of a similar nature and similarly situated;) which has had no burnt lime applied to it for perhaps an age, and yet is remarkable for its productiveness—being far superior to many others in its vicinity, which are possessed of a much richer natural soil. Part of this field receives the flood of the turnpike, by which it becomes overspread with the pulverized limestone of the road; and the other part is visited, in dry weather, by clouds of dust—which in my judgment, is the great stimulant to its vegetable productiveness.

If these facts amount to any thing, it appears that lime applied in whatever form, is a stimulant to vegetation. But the form and manner in which it may be most advantageously applied, I leave for others to determine.

[From the New England Farmer.]

We have commenced Judge Buel's excellent Address, confident that we can offer nothing more useful or more acceptable to our subscribers and patrons. It is replete with thought and matured reflection, and exhibits an acute, philosophical and scientific mind, well versed in the subject of which it treats. It also evinces a practical knowledge, without which all our agricultural systems and theories would be of, comparatively, trifling benefit. There is a plainness, as well as a neatness in the style, and a simplicity of illustration, which show a happy capacity in the author to adapt his language and ideas to the occasion. The address is like a nut, full of rich meat and nourishment. Let the farmer, who is desirous of improvement, con it well. We assure him that his labor will not be lost. The winter evenings of the husbandman cannot be better spent, than in perusing the works of those who have given their minds, and devoted their labors to the benefit and improvement of this mother of arts. To see a father and his sons thus engaged, after the business of the day is over, when all is hushed and still, save the voice of the reader, is most interesting! We hope the time is approaching, when such scenes will be more familiar than they have for years past.

ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Berkshire Agricultural Society, at their Twenty-seventh Anniversary, Oct. 15, 1837.

BY J. BUEL.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Society:

In compliance with your invitation, I propose to offer to this assembly some remarks on the duties which devolve upon the farmer; and to discuss some of the prominent means by which those duties may be usefully and profitably performed.

Providence has imposed upon all, the obligation of providing for the wants and comforts of themselves and their households. These wants and comforts are not limited to mere food and clothing; they embrace the mind and habits of life—intelligence, industry, frugality, benevolence. The lively exercise of these virtues, if not always necessary to prevent want, are the surest means of promoting comfort, and of securing to our children the substantial enjoyments of life.

Though there are many ways and devices by which men endeavour to obtain wealth and happiness, there are few employments in which these are attained with so much certainty, or which are more conducive to health, to usefulness and manly independence—few which apparently better fulfil the beneficent designs of the Creator—than that assigned to our first parents—the cultivation of the earth. It has, to be sure, like all other avocations, its cares and its toils—

its thorns—yet the wise and the good, engaged in its pursuits, seldom fail to draw from these, lessons of wholesome instruction: to them, every thorn has its rose. Nor does farming afford that prospect of rapid gain, which some other employments offer to our cupidity; yet neither does it, on the other hand, involve the risks, to fortune and to morals, with which the schemers and speculators of the day are ever environed.—It offers a sure and substantial source of gain and of usefulness, far better for the individual and the community, than fortunes made in a day, and lost in a night—made by trick, and dissipated by folly. Rural life is exempt from a crowd of evils, of rivalships and jealousies, which often cloud and embitter the lives of men in other professions.

"The husbandman should hate no one, for he should dread no rivals. If his neighbor's field is more productive than his own, he borrows a useful lesson." If his own field is the most productive, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is teaching and benefiting his neighbor by his example. He learns to consider his own welfare as intimately identified with the prosperity of all around him. A gentleman highly distinguished for fortune, talents and usefulness—who participated largely in the honors and duties of public life, and who, by his examples in rural improvement, and his writings, mainly contributed to raise the agricultural character of his district to a perfection, excelling that of any other district in the Union. I allude to the late Chancellor Livingston—has said, with much truth, that "If happiness is to be found upon earth, it must certainly be sought in the indulgence of those benign emotions" which are the reward of rural cares and rural troubles. "As Cicero," he continues, "sums up all human knowledge in the character of a perfect orator, so we might, with much more propriety, claim every virtue, and embrace every science, when we draw that of an accomplished farmer. He is the legislator of an extensive family, and not only men, but the brute creation, are subject to his laws. He is the magistrate who expounds and carries these laws into execution. He is the physician who heals their wounds, and cures the very diseases of his various patients. He is the divine, who studies and enforces the precepts of reason. And he is the grand almoner of the Creator, who is continually dispensing his bounties, not only to his fellow mortals, but to the fowls of the air, and the beasts of the field."

With a conviction of these truths upon his mind, no farmer should repine at his lot, or envy the specious or substantial prosperity of his neighbor; but aim contentedly to fulfil with fidelity, the high duties imposed upon him as a cultivator of the soil.

The condition of the agriculturist imposes upon him other duties than those which regard the welfare of his household. He is to provide for the subsistence of the great national family.—Most of the necessities of civilized life are drawn from the soil, the supervision and management of which he has taken upon himself. Our population is divided into professions and trades, to each of which belong particular offices; and the welfare of the whole depends upon each fulfilling, with fidelity, its respective relative duties. A mu-

tual dependence and obligation exists among the various classes, without serious detriment to the whole. The obligation is particularly mandatory upon the tiller of the soil; for, upon his labour, the other classes mainly depend, for many of the absolute necessities of civilized life. If the farmer is industrious and intelligent—for intelligence serves greatly to abridge labor, and to multiply its products and its profits, the bounties of the soil, with the blessings of Providence, will be abundant, and plenty will spring up in every corner of the land. But the soil will withhold its treasures, in proportion as ignorance prevails, or as rural labor relaxes its efforts, and the consequent suffering is felt, with the certainty and force of an electric shock, through the whole social circle. We want nothing but the melancholy experience of the last year to persuade us of this truth.

Society is dependent upon the farmer, not only for the necessities, but indirectly for many of the refinements of life. Agriculture furnishes most of the labor which creates our wealth; it provides most of the raw materials for the manufacturing arts; it freights the bark of commerce; and, by receiving in exchange the fabrics of the one, and the commodities of the other, it sustains and enriches both.

He who does not appreciate his social obligations, or knowing, neglects to fulfil them, and lives only for himself, perverts his noblest faculties, and lives and dies a stranger to the best feelings which dignify human nature.

Our agriculturists are also specially charged with the guardianship of our freedom. They constitute the fountains of political power, and are the conservators of the whig principles which made us an independent nation. If the fountains are impure, the stream of power will be defiled and corrupt. The farmers compose the great body of our population, and must ever, while we remain a free people, control the destinies of the republic, and give the impress to our national character. Their republican and independent bearing—their sober good sense, unostentatious habits, and love of order, must protect us alike from the wily encroachments of ambition, the enervating and corrupting influence of wealth, and the tumult and violence of the mob. They are to a free state, what a main-spring is to the watch—the great moving and regulating power. Rome remained free while her middling classes retained a controlling influence in her public affairs, and she sunk to despotism, in proportion as this barrier between her patricians and her plebeians, was broken down and destroyed. "The corruption of Rome began," says Sismondi, "from the time that the middle class ceased to impress its own peculiar character on the whole nation; this corruption increased in proportion as the intermediate ranks disappeared; it was carried to its highest pitch, when the whole empire consisted of men of great wealth and the populace. It is in fact," he continues to remark, "in the middle class, that the domestic virtues—economy, forethought, and the spirit of association—mainly reside. It is in them, that a certain degree of energy is incessantly called into operation, either as a means of rising, or of keeping the position already acquired. It is in them alone that the sentiment of social equality, on which all justice is based, can

be kept alive. Grandeur isolates a man; vast opulence accustoms each individual to look upon himself as a distinct power. He feels that he can exist independently of his country; that his elevation, or his fall, may be distinct; and, ere long, the servile dependents by whom a man who spends as much as a petty state, is sure to be surrounded, succeed in persuading him, that his pleasures, his pains, nay, his slightest caprices, are more important than the thousands of families, whose means of subsistence he engrosses."

In view of the high duties and responsibilities which devolve upon the farmer, as a parent, a tiller of the soil, and a watchman on the citadel of freedom, it becomes us to inquire, what are the best means of enabling him to act well his part on the theatre of life, in the several capacities that have been enumerated.

The duties of a parent to his children, may be composed in a brief sentence: teach them what good men in every age, as well as divine inspiration, have defined to be the cardinal virtues,—*love to God and good will to man*—teach them to be industrious, to be frugal, to be temperate, to be humble, to be honest, to be kind hearted—and *teach them by example*.

Health is among the first blessings of life, and the prudent man will always endeavour to secure it for himself and his family. This may be promoted by many little attentions which some do not know how to value, and which others, knowing, shamefully disregard.

Temperance, in all our animal indulgences, as well as in our passions, is particularly promotive of health. The human frame is so delicately and wonderfully made, that an access or violence, which may impair the functions of one part, may cause irremediable injury to the whole system.

The air we breathe, though essential to life, becomes vitiated, and prejudicial to health, by respiration, by putrefying vegetable and animal matters, by stagnant waters, and by a state of rest.—Hence our dwellings should be located in dry and healthy situations, our apartments should be roomy, kept in a cleanly order, and frequently aired; every species of putrefying substance should be removed from our house-yards and cellars, and the latter kept dry, by drains, if necessary, and often ventilated.

The offices of the skin, are all important to health. Lavoisier has shown, that upon the lowest estimate, the skin is endowed with the important charge of removing from the system, by the process of insensible perspiration, about twenty ounces of waste matter in every twenty-four hours, while the maximum has been found to amount to five pounds a day. These excretions are greater in amount, Dr. Combe adds, than the united excretions of the bowels and kidneys.—

These facts admonish us, that if the functions of the skin become suspended, by a disregard to cleanliness, by too great indulgence in sedentary habits, by exposure to sudden transitions of temperature, or other causes, and the impurities which are ordinarily thrown off by this channel, are suffered to remain and accumulate in the system, health must be impaired and endangered.—So important is a clean skin considered in the economy of health, that frequent ablutions have been enjoined as a religious duty among many eastern nations. A like attention, among us, to

keep in wholesome exercise, the important functions of the skin cannot fail of being highly conducive to health.

Vegetation purifies the air, and health, as well as beauty and comfort, are essentially promoted, by surrounding our dwellings with fruit and shade trees, and ornamental plants. The splended elm which stands on yonder common, is alike the ornament and pride of the town. What a lesson of instruction does this afford! Every man may plant an elm and a maple—an apple tree and a vine—a lilac and a rose-bush, in a leisure hour, and may live to enjoy their shade, their fruit, and their fragrance; or should Providence otherwise ordain, may leave them as a grateful inheritance to his posterity. Our fathers planted for us, and we should requite the obligation, by planting for our children.

Most of the diseases which afflict our species, may be traced to impure air, obstructed perspiration, or intemperate indulgences.

Another source of high, but rational gratification to the farmer, is the garden. This may be made to administer largely to the variety of his viands, the subsistence and health of his family, and the recreation and improvement of the mind, without materially abstracting from the labors of the farm. So strong is my conviction of the economy and salutary influence of a well cultivated garden, that when I chance to see one in travelling abroad, I involuntarily ascribe to its occupants, economy, good taste and domestic enjoyment.

The best preventive for gossip and tale bearing, the common recreation of the idle and the ignorant, and the bane of those good feelings and kind offices which sweeten and augment the pleasures of good neighborhood, is to inculcate in early life, a taste for useful reading. Books remind us of our duties, instruct us in our business, and afford useful employment and recreation for the mind in hours of rest or of leisure; and when the habit of reading is once acquired, its pleasures and advantages become more and more perceptible and enticing, as we advance in useful knowledge. Those who employ their time in their own business, seldom find leisure or disposition officiously to intermeddle in the private concerns of their neighbors. But the mind is as liable to disease as the body, and a diseased mind is far more prejudicial to character and usefulness than a sickly body. Evil communications corrupt good manners; and bad books, or useless books, are as injurious to the mind and manners, as bad companions are, or as impure air, or obstructed perspiration are to the body. The adage teaches, that a man is known by the company he keeps, and the maxim is true, applied to books as well as men.

Having discussed the affairs of the family, let us now go to the farm: For, after all, our capacity for providing suitably for ourselves and families, and of becoming useful to others, will depend in no small measure, upon the extent of our pecuniary means, and these means are to be acquired by the profits of our labors upon the farm.

I would premise in the outset, that the business of agriculture has not kept pace with the other useful arts, in the march of improvement; and that it requires all our exertion and enterprise to overtake the spirit of the age. In the other arts of

productive labor, the improvements of the last 50 years have been greater in amount than during the preceding century. No man prospers in the mechanic or manufacturing arts at this day, who treads in the footsteps of his ancestors. By reason of the application of science, and the multiplication and great improvement in labour-saving machines, old practices have been superseded by new and better ones—all has been changed—all improved. A useful discovery in those arts is no sooner made in one country, or in one district, than a knowledge of it is disseminated, by means of the press, through every civilized land, almost with the rapidity of the wind, and it becomes known and adopted wherever it can be useful.—But in husbandry, the case has been different.—We have, to a ruinous extent, in many parts of the country, persevered in the practices of our fathers, which, though adapted to their time, and the circumstances of a newly settled country, are ill suited to an exhausted soil, or to the present age of improvement. We, too, must call science and the press to our aid, if we would successfully compete in the business of farming, with the well cultivated countries of the old continent, or the highly improved districts of the new one.—

The agriculture of England has doubled its products in the last sixty years, and the agricultural productions of Scotland, have been more than quadrupled in the same period. In France, men of profound science, have successfully devoted their talents to the improvement of the soil, and the government has efficiently aided their efforts, by the establishment of schools of practical and scientific instruction in husbandry, and by pecuniary aids to her agricultural societies. There, the soil has been improving under the *new system* of husbandry: here, the soil has been deteriorating under the *old system*. The lands of Flanders have been in unimpaired fertility six centuries, and those of China, for more than two thousand years. Providence has provided for us too abundant means of perpetuating the fertility of our soils, and has endowed us with capacities of applying them to advantage. We have received the talent. If we hide it or do not put it at interest, the master will assuredly take from us that which we have, and give it to him who has already much. But the spirit of agricultural improvement is abroad in our land. The young farmer, in particular, feels its vivifying influence. It has already done much, and with the aid of agricultural societies, and of agricultural periodicals, which are increasing in numbers and usefulness, its benign influence will soon be manifest in every section of our country. We have the strength and enterprise of a young nation; and we possess advantages, and enjoy privileges, unknown to any other agricultural people upon the globe. It becomes us, then, to call promptly to our aid, the lights of science, and the diffusive influence of the press, that we may realize the high destinies seemingly allotted to us by a kind Providence.

Allow me to make a farther digression, to speak of a means of improving our husbandry, which is too much neglected, and too often contemned and ridiculed. I allude to what is sometimes, in derision, termed *book farming*, but which in reality, offers the most substantial facilities to improvement, and the acquisition of wealth. Let us inquire what this book farming is.

A German, by means of study and observation, aided by a long course of practical experience in husbandry, has been able to ascertain the degree of exhaustion in fertility, which soils ordinarily undergo, from the growth of common grain crops, —and how much their fertility is increased by given quantities of manure, and by pasture—thus teaching how to maintain, or to increase, the fertility of the soil, and consequently its products and its profits, from the resources of the farm.

Other men have been assiduously engaged for years, in studying, and have satisfactorily ascertained, the laws by which heat, air and water, are made to exert their best agency in preparing the food, and accelerating the growth and maturity of plants—and have published directions how to derive the highest advantage from these primary agents of nutrition.

And others have invented new and improved implements of machinery, calculated to relieve agricultural labor of half its toils.

A farmer in Ohio, raises fifteen hundred bushels of Swedish turnips on an acre of ground, enough to feed and fatten ten bullocks seventy-five days. A farmer in Massachusetts, by a new mode of managing his corn crop, has realized a net profit of \$150, on little more than an acre of land, while his neighbors, in the same season and in adjoining fields, have not been remunerated, in their crop, for the expense of culture. A farmer in New York, has proved by experiment, that by a new process of making hay, he can save ten per cent. in weight, something in labor, and other ten per cent. in the quality of his forage. Another farmer of my acquaintance, has cultivated twenty acres of Indian corn, and eight acres of beans the present season; the former, estimated to average forty bushels the acre, and the latter giving more than an ordinary yield—without employing a plough or a hand hoe, in the planting or culture, —the whole work having been performed with the drill harrow and cultivator, implements of modern introduction, thus economising from one-half to two-thirds of the labor ordinarily bestowed.

These are all matters of recent record, but as they happen to be printed, they very properly fall under the denomination of *book farming*. But are they, on this account, less true, or is the information they contain less useful in your practice? If a neighbor makes a palpable improvement, by which he doubles the value of his labor, you readily avail yourselves of his discovery, though you do it by stealth. Through the means of agricultural publications, the entire farming community stand in the relation to you of neighbors—you become acquainted with all their improvements, and are enabled to profit by their skill and science. I might detain you for hours with details of improvements in husbandry, which are essential and accessible to the farmer. Hundreds of men of profound science, and thousands of the best practical farmers, in this and other countries, are engaged in improving agriculture—in making two, three and four blades of grass, and two, three and four bushels of grain grow, where but one blade, or one bushel, grew before; and they are tendering you the benefits of their labors, in the agricultural works of the day. The accumulated experience, and the improvements of centuries, have been registered by the press, and their benefits are tendered to all who will read and profit by

them, almost without money and without price. He that will read may learn.

(To be continued.)

[From the Horticultural Register.]

A Descriptive Account of the Origin, Culture, Progress and Productiveness of the celebrated Black Hamburgh Grape Vine, Hampton Court, England. By EDWARD SAYERS, formerly an apprentice in the Gardens

PERHAPS there are few individual plants in the vegetable kingdom more generally known from record, and that have been the grandparent, as it were, to so useful and numerous a progeny, as the celebrated vine about to be described. For although it is pretty certain its first origin was from Hamburgh, from which it derives the name Black Hamburgh Grape; certain it is, that most of the grape vines so named now extant, can be traced in their first progeny to the old parent vine at Hampton Court.

From the account given to me by the head gardener, Wm. Padley, Esq., in the year 1824, while thinning the fruit, it appears that the vine, if now alive, is over 70 years of age. For at that time Mr. P. informed me it was sixty years of age and had been under his inspection with the same mode of culture upwards of 40 years; and the fact was farther corroborated by an old man, Henry Taylor, 80 years of age, who was educated and worked in the gardens all his life time; he also affirmed the fact, of planting the vine in the place where it then stood, with his father.

Mr. Padley observed, it has always been a remarkably healthy vine, and a very great favorite with George the Third, who, during his later years, made it a practice always to see the vine in full fruit and vigor, before any grapes were cut from it, yearly. But, George the Fourth seems to have been more fond of the juice of the grapes* than the beauty of the vine, for he seldom or ever visited it or the gardens, although from them his dessert was principally furnished, and he was certainly one of the greatest critics and connoisseurs of fruit of his day.

The first origin of the vine, says Mr. Padley, was from Hamburgh about 60 years ago; four cuttings were sent under the name of Black Hamburgh to his majesty George the Third, but two only were made to vegetate, one of which was sent to Cumberland Lodge, and the other retained and planted in the place where it now grows. He continues, "The house was then a small pine-stove used for succession pines, but in consequence of the vine making such rapid growth and the fruit being of a superior quality, it was entirely appropriated to its growth, which soon covered the whole of the roof, and it was therefore deemed requisite to enlarge it, to allow the plant to grow to its full extent; which, however, was not found sufficiently large and it was again enlarged to the present size.† He further remarked that the extraordinary growth and size of the vine, has been the cause of many erroneous ideas among gardeners relative to the probable cause of its

[*There is a want of good taste, as well as feeling in this remark. Ed. Farmer & Gardener.]

†75 feet long, 17 wide, with an elevation of about 45°.

large growth, as there never had been any border or preparation made purposely for it: many suggested that its fibrous roots had perhaps found their way to the margin of the Thames (which was probably about 115 feet from the base of the main stem); this was however controverted by the fact that one of the roots of a considerable size was found traversing some distance up a dead drain, that was opened for the purpose of being cleaned; but from the probability that the vine received much of its sustenance from that source, it was allowed to remain untouched. The vine being placed in that part of the garden where much of this kind of nutrient could be obtained, it is very probable that its chief support was obtained this way.

The method of pruning then, and, as it appeared, always before, was that which is strictly called the spurring system; and the manner of training or framing the vine, was by leading three main shoots from the north corner of the front of the house (where the vine is planted) along the front to the south end, where they were turned and brought around to the back part of it, and returned about half way back; therefore the extreme point of the main shoots was over one hundred and twenty feet from the roots. From the main shoots laterals were trained across the house, and made to meet in such a manner that the roof was entirely covered.

The method followed in the culture of the vine was to winter prune it in the month of February; and to keep it as late as possible before it vegetated or broke, when it had the usual treatment given to vines in such situations; until the flowering commenced, when a little fire was used to set the blossom; after this period no fire was used during the growth of the fruit; but, in the fall, when the grapes were ripe, a little fire was used to keep out the damp. The fruit was allowed to hang on the vine until the latter end of January, when it was cut, and the same process was followed for many years.

The management of the vine was under three different persons, during my time in the gardens. Mr. Groves, the foreman of the melon ground, had winter pruned it twenty years; Mr. William Sorford, who superintended the private gardens, had the management of it, as regards giving air to the house, twenty years or more. The person who had the charge of the second houses in the melon ground, summer dressed it, thinned the grapes, and attended to heating the house, &c. The general produce of the vine was supposed to be about sixteen hundred pounds weight of grapes a year, as the bunches were generally thinned to about that number, which were estimated at a pound weight each. In the year 1818, in order to try the probable weight of grapes which the vine would bear, 2,200 bunches were left on, which were calculated, perhaps not unjustly, to be one ton, or twenty hundred weight of grapes.

The Black Hamburgh Grape may be said to be excelled by none as a fruit of the first order in flavor, and its excellent appearance as a dessert renders it equally applicable as a handsome fruit. To this may be added, it is, when well managed, an almost certain bearer; and to further assist these facts, it may be said that half the grapes cultivated under glass in Great Britain and America, are the Black Hamburgh.

It is a singular fact, and rather to be regretted, that such authors as Loudon and his followers should designate this grape as the "Red Hamburg," when it is, when well ripened, a *jet* black, and is as properly named as it possibly can be under the name of Black Hamburg. But there is a singularity in this vine, which is not perhaps seen in any other kind, which is, that the whole produce of fruit on a vine, in a damp season of its ripening, is *red*; and on the contrary, if a fine season, it ripens a *jet* black. And hence a common saying among the gardeners at Hampton Court, of a damp humid season, that "the old vine would produce *red* Hamburg that year." The fact is, that this fruit, like many other kinds, rarely ripens well without the influence of sun and air; and many instances of the above mentioned may be quoted in this country, in different parts, of the *true* black Hamburg vine ripening its fruit of a *red* color.

From the manner of treatment of this vine and many large ones, as that of Cumberland Lodge, managed by spurring, we may draw an inference that it is the most correct system, as, certain it is, that the heaviest crops of grapes from the spaces covered have been obtained under that method; and although many fine crops of this grape have been grown from the caning system, it is very doubtful, if a *fair* trial was given to two separate houses of the same dimensions for a number of years, if any system, either known or that could be projected, would answer so good a purpose as that of *spurring*, and allowing a vine to extend its branches so far as its nature requires, without exhausting its strength and constitution into a feeble habit, by overbearing it, when in a young state; (a system often adopted, and the cause of many fine houses of grapes being crippled in their infant state.) The coiling, caning, and Thameroy systems have their respective merits, where produce and local circumstances predominate; but where space and time are in unison with a well matured soil for vines to root into, and other circumstances congenial to the full development of the vine, I think the spurring system will be found the most profitable where houses are to be established for a number of years.

It may be laid down as a general law in the vegetable kingdom, that every plant or tree, to come to its proper size and yield its best and greatest produce, should be allowed to extend to its proper growth without being curtailed by any artificial means; and it will be found in the grape as in all other kinds of fruit, that whenever the free born limbs of nature are cramped or curtailed either to hasten or confine fructification into a contracted space, that the natural *habit* and *vigor* of such plants are in a measure retarded and suspended from that habitual character they would otherwise attain. It is also a fact well known, that the vegetable kingdom like the animal, in renewing its progeny from one family to another, assumes a different force of natural *habit*, as regards a more or less vigorous stature, health and general feature; hence the oak spreads its acorns around at the same time, season, soil and location; but the young plant arising therefrom, in course of years, with the same favorable situation, assumes a different size and healthy appearance. And the same thing happens in all kinds and families of trees and vegetables.

IMPROVED GRAIN CRADLE.

Rev. Henry Colman—Dear Sir:—When I last saw you, you gave into my keeping an implement new at least in this part of the country, which Mr. Charles Vaughan, of Hallowell, Maine, had sent to you, and recommended as a substitute for the sickle and cradle in harvesting wheat. Mr. Vaughan has described it in an article which was copied into the New England Farmer of the 2d ult. Having had opportunity to witness its operation in harvesting wheat, rye and oats, I am very happy to agree with Mr. Vaughan in the opinion expressed by him, that the use of this implement will be a great saving of labor. And I think that farmers are under great obligations to him for his praiseworthy endeavors to make them acquainted with a tool, at the same time so valuable, so cheap, and so easily constructed.

The advantages of Mr. Vaughan's cradle, are, that four times as much grain may be harvested in a day with it as with a sickle, and that the straw may be cut as close to the ground as in mowing grass, so that no waste stubble is left. It is much lighter, more easily made and kept in repair, than the common clumsy cradle, which is burdensome for a man to bear on his shoulder, and which to swing all day, requires great strength and effort. To reap half an acre of grain, is considered a fair day's work; and to do this well, a man must have had some experience in the business. To use the old-fashioned cradle, requires so much dexterity, that, with us, it is almost a trade by itself; and a cradler demands and receives two or three times as much pay as a common laborer. With the improved cradle, after a little use, a good mower will be able to reap as much ground in a day, as he could mow, and to leave the grain in good order to bind up. It is no inconsiderable advantage to cut the straw close to the ground.

The cheapness and simplicity of the construction of this new cradle, and the facility with which it may be used, are great recommendations. I cannot but think that if this implement were more extensively known, it would be considered a great acquisition to the farmer's stock of tools, and that it would be the means of saving him much time and labor. I am, dear sir,

Very truly, your obliged friend,
DANIEL P. KING.

A HALF DURHAM BULL CALF—FOR SALE.

The subscriber has a beautiful red and white bull calf, *HALF DURHAM*, being got by a full bred Durham bull, which he sold last December for \$300, and out of a very large Cow owned by him. The cow when he bought her was represented as half Durham, but as she has no pedigree he designates her offspring as half Durham. His sire was a noble animal, out of an imported cow, and got in England by one of the Colling's bulls. To any gentleman who may desire an improving cross, and who may be averse to give the higher price of the full bred Durhams, this calf offers an excellent opportunity, as he has all the fine points of the latter, and would be taken by an incompetent judge for a full bred. His price is \$30—his age 5 weeks old.

EDWD. P. ROBERTS,
Baltimore, Md.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Tender of New Year's compliments—N. Y. Albion—feeding Stock—scarcity of Pork in Danville, Va.—superior Sugar cane—the Grain Cradle, a new machine—agricultural premiums in N. H.—value of Marl, and how to test it—management of "hard-pan" soils—on the application of lime—Address of Judge Buel of N. Y.—an account of the black Hamburg Grapevine—improved grain cradle—advertisement, prices current.

TRY THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

NO MISTAKE!

Every article warranted. 300 Ploughs, right and left hand, from \$4 to \$20. Also the Hill-side Plough, well adapted to turn down hill. What Fans warranted to take garlic from all kinds wheat. Cutting Boxes for straw, corn fodder, &c. at low prices. Corn-shellers, of different sizes and patterns, \$15 to \$20. Castings by lb. or ton, to suit ploughs or machinery. All repairs in our line executed with durability, neatness and despatch. Also, Cline's combined Plough.

J. T. DURDING.

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THE ROCKVILLE ACADEMY.

The Classical department of this institution under the care of the Rev. John Mineo, is now open under the supervision of Mr. JOHN NELSON, a gentleman of high scholastic attainments, unexceptionable character and considerable experience in the instruction of youth.

The Trustees congratulate the patrons of the Academy, and the public, that the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of their late learned and venerated principal has been so fortunately supplied.

The English departments of this school are under the control of two highly qualified and efficient instructors, Messrs. JOSEPH BRADDOCK and A. McLEAN SCOTT.

Few Academies in the Country present as many claims to public patronage as this. The number, ability and experience of its Teachers, the variety and extent of their instructions, the health of the country which surrounds it, and the morals of the community in which it is situated, combined with the unusually moderate terms of tuition, concur to recommend it to parents and guardians.

Course of instruction in the Classical Department.
Latin and Greek Language—French if requested—the higher branches of Mathematics—Natural and Moral Philosophy—Geography, with use of maps and globes, &c.

English Department—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and Mathematics.

Terms of Tuition—In the Classical department, \$20 per annum. In the English departments, \$8 to 16 per annum.

Board, including washing, may be had in respectable private families for \$100.

By order of the Board,
JOSEPH H. JONES, President.

RICHARD J. BOWIE, Sec'y.
Rockville, Montgomery county, Md. Oct. 20, 1837.

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AT CLAREMONT, NEAR BALTIMORE.

This Establishment now comprises between 20 and 30 acres, loosely planted with a most

CHOICE COLLECTION, from ours and foreign countries of the *FINEST VARIETIES* known—Of Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apple, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine, Grape Vines, Currant, English Gooseberry, Raspberry, Strawberry, English Walnut, Ornamental Trees, including Evergreens, Shrubs and Rosaceous, all very thrifty and of larger size than any former year, especially the Peach, Apple, and Trees suitable for planting in streets.

Also, about half an acre of double Dahlias, now in full bloom, of almost every color and shade. Amateurs are invited to make their selections.

20,000 Morus Multicaulis Mulberry Trees, with large roots, 2 to 7 feet high, at liberal prices, varying according to size.

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20,000 white Italian Mulberry Trees, 2 years old.

For further information please address the proprietor, near Baltimore. Trees and Plants ordered from him are carefully selected and faithfully packed, and forwarded by land or sea, as directed, and conveyed to the city without charge. Printed and priced catalogues will be sent on application gratis.

R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., Seedmen, in Light st., act as agents, where necessary. ROBERT SINCLAIR, senr.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

CP- Those Prices are carefully corrected every Monday			
	PER.	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 25	
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs	6 00	7 25
CORN, yellow	bushel	76	78
White	"	75	76
COTTON, Virginia,	pound	11	
North Carolina,	"		
Upland,	"	10	12
Louisiana—Alabama	"		
PRATIERS,	pound.	50	
PLAISER,	bushel	1 37	1 50
FLOUR&MEAL—Bontwh. wh't flour	barrel	11 00	12 00
Do. do. baker's	"		
SuperHow. st. from stores	"	9 12	9 25
" wagon price,	"	8 87	
City Mills, super	"	8 87	9 12
" extra	"	9 25	9 50
Susquehanna,	"		
Rye,	"	6 50	
Kiln-dried Meal, in hds.	hhd.	21 50	22 00
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 50	4 62
GRASS SEEDS, whole red Clover	bushel.	5 60	6 00
Kentucky blue	"	2 50	3 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 50	4 00
Orchard,	"	2 50	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,	"		3 00
Hards, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	12 00	15 00
Hemp, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
Hoos, on the hoof,	100lb.	6 25	6 50
Slaughtered,	"	6 75	6 87
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	9	
second,	"	7	
refuse,	"	5	
LIME,	bushel.	32	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,	"	37	38
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.		
Black eye,	"	75	1 00
Lady,	"	1 00	
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton.		3 50
Ground,	barrel.	1 62	
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.		
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	90	95
Susquehannah,	"		none
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	2 50	3 50
" brown and red,	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,	"	8 00	10 00
" wavy, suitable	"		
for sugars,	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"		
" ground leaf,	"		
Virginia,	"	4 50	9 00
Rappahannock,	"		
Kentucky,	"	4 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 90	2 00
Red, best	"	1 80	1 82
Maryland inferior	"	1 60	1 70
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	43	44
" in hds.	"	42	42
" wagon price,	bbls.	39	
WOOD FAXIERS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 50	—
To Wheeling,	"	1 75	
WOOL, Prima & Saxon Fleece,	pound.	40	50
Full Merino,	"	35	40
Three fourths Merino,	"	30	35
One half do.	"	25	30
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	25	30
Pulled,	"	28	30

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has from 25,000, to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees now growing at his residence, with roots of 1, 2, and 3 years old, which will be ready for sale this fall, and which he will sell on moderate terms

EDWARD P. ROBERTS.

Baltimore Md.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel.		
BACON, hams, now, Balt. cured	barrel.	13	13
Shoulders, do	"	102	104
Middlings, do	"	do	do
Assorted, country,	"	9	9 1/2
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	25
Roll,	"	—	—
CIDER,	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	5 00	6 00
Cows, new milk,	"	25 00	40 00
Dry,	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	1 68	1 75
CHOP RYE,	"	—	1 62
Eggs,	dozen.	18	
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	6 75	
No. 2,	"	6 50	
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	2 75	2 87
Mackerel, No. 1, ——No. 2	"	9 00	10 00
No. 3,	"	4 75	
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,	pound.	9	10

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virg. 1 1/2
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia, do
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Branch at Fredericksburg, do
Hagerstown,	do	Petersburg, do
Frederick,	do	Norfolk, 1 1/2
Westminster,	do	Winchester, do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do		Lynchburg, 1 1/2
Do. payable at Easton, 1		Danville, do
Salisbury, 2 per ct. dis.		Bank of the Valley, do
Cumberland, 3		Branch at Romney, do
Millington,	do	Do. Charlestown, do
DISTRICT.		Do. Leesburg, 1 1/2
Washington,	do	Wheeling Banks, 2 1/2
Georgetown,	do	Ohio Banks, generally 6 1/2
Alexandria,	do	New Jersey Banks, 5
PENNSYLVANIA.		New York City, 3 1/2
Philadelphia,	do	New York State, 3 1/2
Chambersburg,	1	Massachusetts, 3 1/2
Gettysburg,	do	Connecticut, 3 1/2
Pittsburg,	3	New Hampshire, 3 1/2
York,	1	Maine, 3 1/2
Other Pennsylvania Banks,	4	Rhode Island, 3 1/2
Delaware [under \$5]...	6	North Carolina, 5
Do. [over \$5],	6	South Carolina, 8 1/2
Michigan Banks,	10	Georgia, do
Canadian do.	10	New Orleans, 12

THE GENUINE MORUS MULTICAULIS, AND GRAPE VINES.

The undersigned having a disposable stock of the genuine Morus Multicaulis, will sell at the following prices—For rooted plants, as of layers one foot and upwards high, to trees of 8 and 9 feet, from 10 to 30 dollars per hundred; and the cuttings from 10 to 40 dollars per thousand; and, as they may have 1, 2, 3 or 4 buds each, or at the rate of one cent a bud, in cuttings or limbs uncut, as may suit purchasers. The above stock of some hundred trees and several thousand cuttings, together with a large number of rooted Grape Vines at 20 dollars per hundred of kinds most select for American culture, to be engaged according to priority of application, made to the subscriber (if by letter) as postmaster at Brinkley, Halifax Co. N. Carolina.

SYDNEY WELLER.

Nov. 9, 1857—21

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A DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

UNCAS, a beautiful white Bull of the improved Durham short-horn breed, 3 years old, will be sold a bargain, \$250, as his owner, desirous of changing his cross-bought another bull at the sale of Mr. Whittaker's stock. Uncas has a pedigree tracing to the herd-book, and will be warranted pure.

Applications by letter to be post-paid. Address
EDWD. P. ROBERTS, Baltimore, Md.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY,

PRATT STREET,

Between Charles & Hanover sts. Baltimore, Md.

During the last four years the Proprietor has erected two extensive Establishments for the manufacture of Agricultural Implements generally, including an extensive Iron Foundry, Trip Hammer, &c. With these facilities, and the most experienced workmen, (many of whom have been several years in his employ,) and the best materials, he flatters himself that he will continue to give general satisfaction to his customers, his object is to confine himself to useful implements, and to have them made in the best possible manner and on reasonable terms.

The following are some of the leading articles now on hand, viz. his own Patented Cylindrical Straw Cutters, of various sizes and prices—these machines have never been equalled by a similar machine in any part of the world.

Corn and Tobacco Cultivators Threshing Machines, with or without horse power

Superior Grain Cradles F. H. Smith's Patent Lime Weidron Grain and Grass Spreaders Scythes

Farwell's Patent Double Back Grass Scythes and Snares Swing Trees and Hames Hay Forks and Rakes Manure Forks, Shovels, &c. English Corn Hoes

Superior American made Cast-steel Hoes, with handles Wheat FANS, of various sizes Mattocks, Picks and Grubbing Hoes

Corn Shellers All kinds of Grass SEEDS and Seed Grain bought and sold by him, and particular attention paid to their quality. Likewise constantly on hand a general assortment of Mr. D. Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS, raised by himself, and warranted genuine. All communications by mail, post paid, will receive prompt attention.

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J. S. EASTMAN.

MULBERRY TREES.

75,000 Chinese Morus Multicaulis, all on their own bottoms, of various sizes, from one to six feet, at the lowest prices. The wood is well matured and very perfect, and they have become acclimated, by successive propagation in a most exposed location—Prepared Cuttings will be supplied at the lowest rates.

3,000 hybrid short jointed Mulberry, with large leaves, very hardy and on their own bottoms—5 to 6 ft. in height.

20,000 Chinese Morus expansa, with large smooth glossy leaves, very succulent and nutritious, and greatly loved by the worm. This is a most valuable variety for the North, being very hardy, and none more highly esteemed in France. They are grafted on the white mulberry, which increases their hardihood, and are 5 to 7 feet in height. This is the only grafted kind.

3,000 Dandolo or Mozettiana Mulberry, 1 and 2 years old from seed, a most excellent variety, with large leaves and very hardy

10,000 Brunel Mulberry, very hardy
25,000 Florence Mulberry, leaves nearly entire
30,000 white Mulberry, 1 to 2 years old
65 lbs. white Italian Mulberry Seed

750 lbs. white and yellow Sugar Beet Seed
(*)-Priced catalogues of the above, and of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Green House plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, splendid Dahlias, and Garden, Agricultural and Flower Seeds, sent gratis to every applicant. Orders sent per mail will meet prompt attention, and the trees be packed carefully and forwarded as desired. Companies or individuals desirous to contract for large numbers of trees will be dealt with on the most liberal terms.

W.M. PRINCE & SON.

New York, Nov. 29—28.

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QJ-The office of the "Farmer and Gardener" is removed to the cor. Baltimore & North sts.